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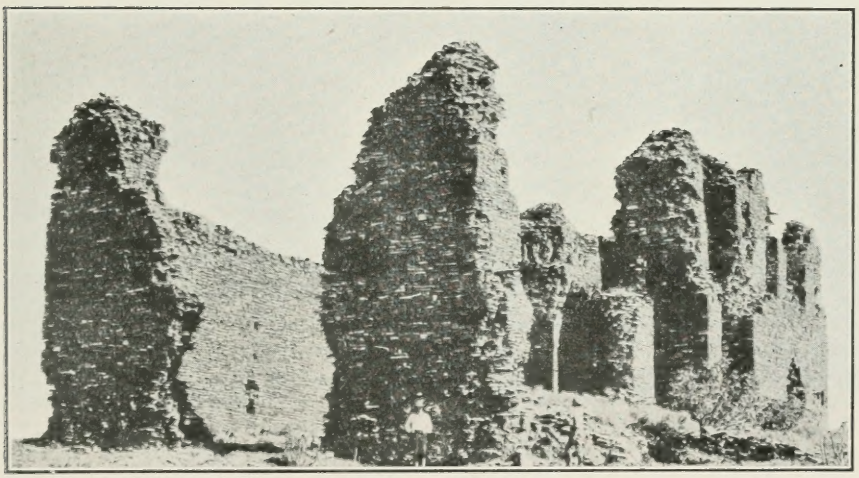
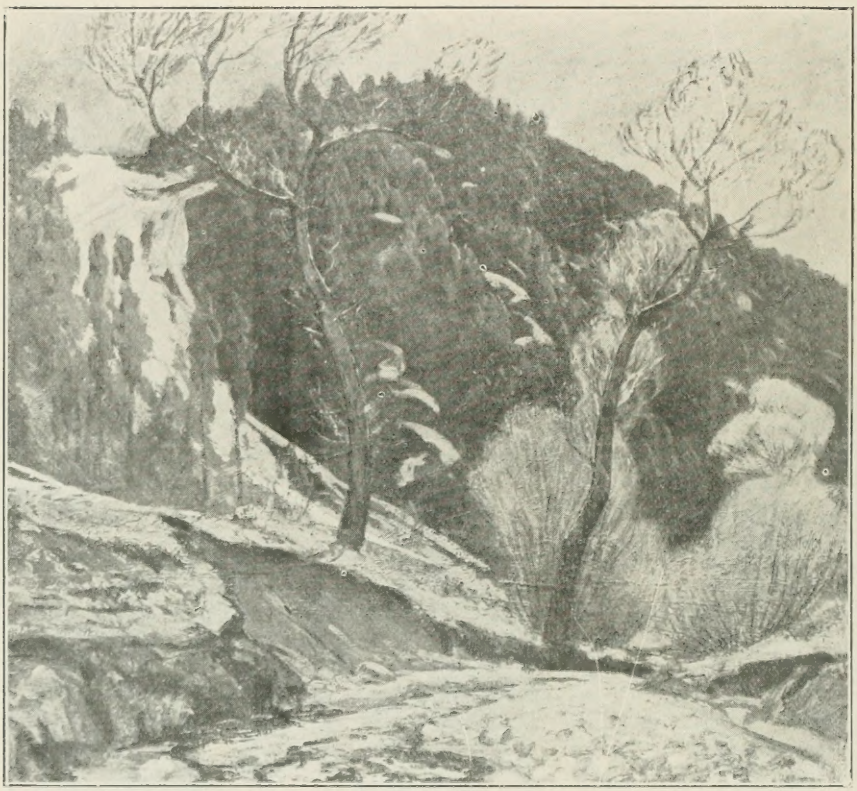


THE RUINS OF THE MISSION AT CUARAI



TESUQUE CANYON

From Painting by Sheldon Parsons

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH FOR THE YEAR 1922

I. THE RESEARCH COMMISSION.

THE establishment of a Research Commission of the Institute to begin a broad survey of the field of archaeological research laid upon the School during the past year a task of considerable magnitude in addition to its usual program. It is, however, an action that is welcomed, for there is great need for an inventory of past accomplishments in the American field, for a coordination of present activities and for an appraisement of the problems with reference to their importance, relative urgency and distribution among the various agencies for their investigation.

The resolution of the Council creating the Research Commission is as follows:

"That the Committee on the work of the Institute shall be made a permanent Research Commission of the Institute and shall at once cause to be prepared a broad survey of the field of Archaeological Research that will set forth concisely the investigation which should be undertaken with a view to increasing our knowledge of what the great races have contributed to the culture and progress of the world; this Commission shall formulate plans for research projects in the various areas, Classical, Oriental, American, etc., that are considered to be of first importance and take steps to secure endowments and subventions for undertaking such projects.

"It is recommended that those constituting this Commission confer with the leading workers in their respective fields in preparing their recommendations for research projects; that they take into consideration the activities of all other investigators and work toward a scheme of effective cooperation; that particular attention be given to the consolidation of the activities of the Schools and Research Committees of the Institute, thus securing the weight of the Institute as a whole in support of every project. It is further recommended that this commission consider publication of results an essential phase of each project undertaken and make due provision therefor, and that in this general survey of the field of archaeological research it take note of all opportunities for more effective conservation of antiquities and recommendations thereon."

The loss of Dr. Butler, Chairman of the Committee, deprived it of the guidance that he was so eminently qualified to give, and without which the usefulness of the Commission was greatly impaired. Nevertheless, progress has been made which is hereinafter reported.

To assist the representative of the American field in the study and presentation of his part of the program, the Chairman of the Commission requested Marshall Saville of Columbia University, Alfred V. Kidder of Andover Academy, John P. Harrington of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Sylvanus G. Morley of the Carnegie Institution and Joseph Spinden of Harvard University to serve as a sub-committee. Each member of this committee has given especial attention to one phase of the program and is preparing the part of the report relating to his particular field of investigation, besides contributing his views on the general phases of the report that is being prepared by the Chairman.

It is assumed that the results of such a survey should in a large measure help to establish a research program for the

Institute to be carried out through its Schools, as well as to suggest lines of helpful cooperation among investigators. There is every reason to hope for substantial gain in every field from an appraisement such as is contemplated. It is certain that through unity of purpose and correlation of effort among a considerable number who are studying the American race a more adequate conception of the position of this race in human history may be produced than that which now prevails.

II. REGULAR PROGRAM OF THE SCHOOL.

1. Field Work.

The School is prepared to modify its program in any way that will bring it into closer conformity to the larger purposes of the Institute. While these plans are forming, the program remains substantially as in previous years. The expeditions afford occasions for extension of the School's field of research and opportunities for students to gain practical experience in field work. Through the Museum activities in Santa Fe and San Diego, two large institutions are growing up devoted to the acquisition of the records of human progress, their display for the benefit of the public and use by the students of the sciences and arts of man. Most imperative of all, probably, is an insistent pressure through every possible channel of influence for increased knowledge of the native American race, for appreciation of its unique culture and for the recognition of its value and rightful place in the political, ecomonic and cultural development of the future in America.

The Director went to Mexico in May as Commissioner of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to make a study of conditions there with reference to scientific organization. This was subordinate to the major purpose of making a preliminary survey of conditions for research in Mexico, arranging for new field work and taking the initial steps in the program of research, which it is hoped may go on for some years.

Reports on the Mission for the Association for the Advancement of Science will go direct to the proper committee of that organization. It is a pleasure to reenter the scientific work in Mexico after an interruption of some years. The country is regaining its old time orderliness and charm, though still showing the scars of civil war. I must take this occasion to speak of the cordial and helpful attitude of the scientific men of Mexico. If any thing is left undone in meeting the needs of a visiting scientist, it is because he fails to make his wants known. With zeal that is beyond praise and under grinding financial limitations, a number of men in Mexico have kept the torch of science burning and have preserved a spirit that commands admiration and invites cooperation. One notices with profound satisfaction that this scientific spirit pervades some of the departments of Governemt and thus arouses eage hopes that in this direction lie large possibilities for the restoration of sympathetic understanding between our governments and people.

If the program and work of the Department of Anthropological Studies may be taken as indicative of tendencies that are general and destined to prevail throughout the government of Mexico, we may predict rapid and certain progress for that country. In connection with the other departments that are grouped under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fomento, there is being organized a program of development that displays a rare combination of science and statesmanship. I am not aware that in the goverment of any other country a division of anthropology has been established and is actually functioning coordinate with and equal in importance to, divisions of lands, agriculture, waters, forests, statistics, biology, geography and climatology. That it is so in Mexico is due to the broad and convincing conception of Dr. Manuel Gamio, Head of the Department, that the human and physical resources of the country are interdependent and should be studied in scientific relationship.

To find anthropology in a Department of Agriculture and Development is a bit startling but only so because it is a new arrangement. It is seen to be not inappropriately placed when anthropology is conceived of in the broadest sense as a true science of man, embracing his physical and cultural evolution, racial and individual variations, social, religious and economic relations. The strength of Dr. Gamio's program is not in the way it reads on paper, but in its visible results. These are most satisfactorily seen by personal observation of the working out of the plan in the field. There are, also, three convincing volumes just from the Department of Anthropological Studies, setting forth the results of the regional studies, under the title "La Poblacion del Valle de Teotihuacan." When we think of the limited regional studies we have made in the past with similar ends in view, we must acknowledge that Dr. Gamio is the first to realize a completely rounded investigation of this kind. Whatever may be its shortcomings, and there are faults that in time will be corrected, the work is epoch making. It presents a body of facts relative to population, its history and environmental and social relationships, which if followed up with similar comprehensive studies and reports on other equally important regions, will afford a basis for government which Mexico will be fortunate to have available.

Two of the Societies of the Institute, Washington and Santa Fe, have interested themselves with the School in field work in Mexico. The first incentive to this was the acquisition of a large and remarkable collection of ancient pottery from Chihuahua consisting of over 1,200 specimens excavated some twenty years ago and assembled as a private collection in the United States. It was purchased by the two Societies, and the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto, and is now available for study in the Museum of the School in Santa Fe, the National Museum in Washington, and the Canadian Museum above named. It is one of the most valuable collections of ancient American pottery ever made. The possession of it suggested, as a preliminary to its proper study and publication, a further investigation of the region from which it was derived. Accordingly, the two Societies joined in financing the field work of the School in Chihuahua during the past season. This region was explored by me in 1906 while Fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America, but not with sufficient thoroughness to warrant publication. With the large collection now available, the extensive field notes of 1906, and the new material added during the past season with the assistance of Mr. Chapman, it will be possible to begin publication. The first contribution will be a special Mexican number of "Art and Archaeology," now in course of preparation.

Mr. Bloom continued the excavations at Jemez in Mexico during the months of July and August. The old Franciscan Mission of San Diego de Jemez, dating from about 1617, mentioned in previous reports, was excavated and put in a state of repair that will insure it against further deterioration. Attached to Mr. Bloom's expedition were six field students: Messrs. Huston and Dinwiddie of the University of Michigan, Department of Architecture; Mr. Laird, University of Iowa; Mr. Blanke, University of Chicago; Miss Tew, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles; and Miss Bard, Department of Anthropology, State University of California. Huston and Dinwiddie made a careful architectural study of the Mission, the results of which will be published at an early date. Miss Tew copied and colored in full size the ancient mural decorations that had been covered from sight for some centuries. Mr. Bloom continues the study of the history of the Missions, three of which, Pecos, Jemez and Gran Quivira, belong to the School. The first-named site has been in process of excavation by Dr. Kidder of Andover for several years.

Gran Quivira awaits and deserves like consideration.

Mr. Bradfield, accompanied by Mr. Blanke, went to Chaco Canyon in September with the expectation of continuing the excavation of Chettro Ketl or some other site related thereto, such as Casa Rinconada. He reported on the state of the former excavations and advised that conditions were unfavorable for work at the time of his visit. Accordingly, the usual season at the Chaco was cancelled. This would be a serious lapse were it not that in addition to the work of the School in the Chaco Canyon region during the last three years, extensive operations are in progress under the National Geographic Society in the excavation and repair of Pueblo Bonito, one of the best known sites in the Chaco area. With the extensive excavations conducted for several years past by the American Museum of Natural History at Aztec in the San Juan Valley, it would seem that probably an undue amount of attention is being paid to this section of the Southwest. It need not, therefore, be considered such a serious loss if we reduce our activities in the Chaco Canyon for the present and increase in other sections equally important and less known.

Messrs. Chapman, Bloom and Bradfield made during the year 1922 considerable preliminary study of the ancient ruins of the Mimbres Valley of southern New Mexico with a view to selecting sites for excavation. It is hoped that a campaign can be inaugurated in that Valley early in the coming year auxiliary to the work in the Chihuahua field to which it is closely related both physically and culturally.

2. Museum Developments.

The Archaeological Museum in Santa Fe received several interesting accessions during the past year. Chief of these was the collection of ancient Chihuahua pottery above referred to. Another collection of note was that from west-central New Mexico, consisting of about 300 specimens of ancient pueblo and cliff dwelling pottery assembled by a local collector, Mr. Heister. The collection from the Jemez region was considerably increased by this year's excavations and Dr. Kidder is transferring to the Museum a generous share of his material unearthed at Pecos. A fairly representative collection of the unique Mimbres Valley pottery has been secured, and this, it is hoped, will be largely augmented during the coming season.

The Art Museum in Santa Fe has added several canvasses of artists who are painting in the southwest and a number of examples of the water colors of native Indian artists that have attracted so much attention in recent years. Its most valued possession is the bronze bust of Hon. Frank Springer, Chairman of the Managing Board and constant benefactor of the School. The work, by Cartaino Scarpitta, is the gift of a group of friends and associates who have been desirous of presenting to the State of New Mexico some lasting tribute to this eminent citizen. An account of the presentation ceremony is published in a September number of El Palacio.

The library of the School and Museum has received substantial additions in books and equipment to the memorial collection established by Dr. C. H. Churchill of Madrid. The contributions of Col. R. E. Twitchell have been increased and minor gifts that cannot here be enumerated have noticeably augmented the value of the library during the past year.

At San Diego, 1922 was an outstanding year in respect to new acquisitions in the museum, library and art gallery. Mrs. W. B. Thayer of Kansas City, contributed as a loan for from two to three years her priceless collections, embracing paintings (canvasses by George Innes, Winslow Homer, Francis Murphy, Robert Henri, Anna Bogart, Emil Carlson, Ernest Lawson, Jules Guerin, and others); one of the most valuable collections of

Japanese prints in America, together with oriental shawls, ivories, jades, lacquer and silver, such as only the most discriminating collectors have been able to assemble. Mr. William Gates deposited for an indefinite term of years his oriental library, comprising standard and rare works on the art, history and religions of the Orient from Egypt to Japan. Mrs. Edith Williams contributed her unsurpassed collection of California Indian baskets and a set of the great Curtis publications on "The American Indian." Mr. Frederick Webb gave a set of the new Encyclopedia Britanica in the finest flexible leather binding, together with a large donation of historical and archaeological books. Through the generosity of Mrs. Ellen E. Scripps, a contributor to the Egypt Exploration Society, the Museum is the recipient of a share of the finds from the excavations at Tel el Amarna, the third shipment of which has recently arrived. Mrs. E. R. Newton has given the Museum an expensive radioopticon and a permanent loan of paintings, photographs and rare china. The permanent loan of the Joseph Jessop Archery Collection unequalled in the world, has recently been renewed, together with a gift of $1,000 for additional cases. Mrs. Jessie Grant has presented a valuable addition to the document library of several hundred volumes. From the Royal Ethnological Museum of Sweden has been received in exchange a collection representing the culture of the South Sea Islands, which enables the Museum to establish a well-rounded Polynesian Gallery. Gifts of single specimens and smaller collections of no less value proportionately cannot be catalogued here.

There is now being installed in the California Building the Scientific Library founded by Mr. W. W. Whitney in memory of his wife. The library starts with a gift from Mr. Whitney of $30,000 in cash, $10,000 of which has been expended for equipment and the remainder nvested. A special corporation has been formed for the administration of the library. It will be opened about April 1st, with nearly 10,000 volumes, embracing the San Diego Museum Library, the library of the San Diego Natural History Society, and a section contributed by the San Diego Medical Library Association. The library facilities at San Diego will henceforth be ample for students of archaeology, art, anthropology, and natural history.

3. Miscellaneous Activities.

The Director of the School continues to devote his time equally between Santa Fe and San Diego. The former will always be headquarters for the field work and research opportunities for advanced students. At San Diego the superior laboratory and library facilities and the presence of the State Teachers College afford larger opportunities for undergraduate students. The Director's classes in the College in General Anthropology and Culture History numbered upward of 50 students during the year 1922. A lecture course in Archaeology, open to members of the Museum and to both local and visiting members of the Archaeological Institute of America, is a regular feature of the winter months at the Museum in San Diego.

In pursuance of the policy discussed in previous reports, the School is endeavoring to perfect a model for anthropological research that will put the science into the direct service of the Government and of the Indians themselves. On the theory that the human resources are paramount, efforts are being made to determine and make known the special abilities of the Indians. A paper on this subject entitled "The Art of the Earliest Americans," read before the meeting of the American Federation of Arts in May 1922, has been published in the "American Magazine of Art" for September and may be read in connection with this report. It is only the beginning of an effort that will be increased from now on. How important it is to establish the special tendencies and abilities of th s race will be

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

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seen when it is remembered that the Indian population of the Americas is numerically the largest element, except in the United States. In most of the Latin American countries governments are instituted for populations predominantly Indian. These governments can be successful only so far as they are adapted to the racial character of the people governed. As yet no standard exists for the determination of the intelligence of the Indian race, aside from the totally inapplicable European system. The scientific statement of these special tendencies and abilities should be of inestimable value in the Latin American countries because of their relation to the fundamental problems of government, and in the United States, where the government assumes full charge of both the educational and economic interests of the Indian population, no policy can attain to a full measure of success as long as the special racial talents and resources of the people remain submerged.

The School is, therefore, taking a part in the revival of the ancient arts and providing markets for Indian products. The Indian features of the annual Fiesta are managed by the School, as is the accompanying Indian Fair opened for the first time in September 1922, with the approval and support of the United States Government. The Fiesta and Fair together will help to restore the waning culture of the Indians, their weaving, pottery - making, painting and dramatic ceremonies, will, along with this, restore their self respect by opening to them a means of support along lines that they have cherished from time immemorial. It results, moreover, in a substantial addition to both the aesthetic and material wealth of the country.

The fellowship in American archaeology has been conferred upon Miss Margaret Bard, a graduate student in anthropology of the University of California. Miss Bard was a member of the field class in New Mexico during the summer and is now stationed in the Museum in San Diego.

The financial statement for 1922, the official roster of the School and Museums and the report of the American Committee to the Research Commission of the Institute are attached hereto as appendices.

(Signed) EDGAR L. HEWETT,
Director.

Bought by Chicago Art Institute.

The following paintings purchased from the thirty-fifth annual exhibition, Chicago Art Institute, will be permanently included in the Art Institute's galleries: John Singer Sargent's "Mrs. Swinton;" Frank W. Benson's "Still Life Decoration;" Herman Dudley Murphy's portrait of Charles Woodbury, and John A. Costigan's "Sheep at Brook."

"The Thinker" for Detroit.

From an anonymous donor, the Detroit Institute of Art has been presented with a replica of Rodin's statue, "The Thinker" which will be mounted shortly on a pedestal before the Institute's entrance. There are but four replicas of the statue in this country, two outside the Metropolitan Museum in New York, one in the Cleveland Art Institute, and one in the Spreckel's collection in San Francisco.

SCHOOL OF AMERICAN RESEARCH

1922

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Above named officers and Charles F. Lummis and Mitchell Carroll.

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William H. Holmes, Past Chairman of the Board.
Charles Peabody, Recorder of the Board.
Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School.
Paul A. F. Walter, Secretary of the School.
Levi A. Hughes, Treasurer of the School.

Elective Members.

Term Expires December, 1923.

D. C. Collier, 1516 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
C. T. Currelly, Royal Onrario Museum, Toronto, Canada.
H. R. Fairclough, Stanford Univ., Calif.
Frederick W. Hodge, Museum of the American Indian, New York City.
Charles F. Lummis, 200 E. Avenue 43, Los Angeles, Calif.
Otto T. Mallery, 1513 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralph E. Twitchell, Santa Fe, N. M.

Term Expires December, 1924.

W. A. Clark, 1 East 77th St., New York City.
Byron Cummings, State Univ., Tucson, Ariz.
Mitchell Carroll, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.
Percy Jackson, 63 East 52d St., New York City.
William Templeton Johnson, Timken Building, San Diego, Calif.
Elizabeth D. Putnam, Putnam Building, Davenport, Iowa.

James Seligman, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Term Expires December, 1925.

W. K. Bixby, Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
R. W. Corwin, Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, Colo.
Duncan MacKinnon, University Club, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. John Hays Hammond, 2301 Kalorama Road, Washington, D. C.
Charles Hill-Tout, Abbotsford, B. C., Canada.
Ales Hrdlicka, National Museum, Washington, D. C.
J. Townsend Russell, 35th and Woodley Road, Washington, D. C.

Term Expires December, 1926.

John R. McFie, Gallup, New Mexico.
Robert Henri, 10 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.
Lewis B. Paton, 50 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.
Frank Springer, National Museum, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Anne L. Wolcott Vaile, 1401 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr., 2201 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Willard V. King, Columbia Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

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Paul A. F. Walter, Editor.
Kenneth M. Chapman, Associate in Art.
John P. Harrington, Associate in Ethnology (Honorary).
Wesley Bradfield, Associate in Archaeology.
Mrs. Mary R. Van Stone, Librarian.
Carlos Vierra, Associate in Art (Honorary).
Lansing B. Bloom, Associate in History; Assistant to the Director.
W. E. Pate, Secretary Museum at San Diego.
Margaret Bard, Fellow in American Archaeology.
Ruth Ball, Associate in Art.
Edna Scofield Halseth, Associate in Art.

IN THE FIELD

Excavations at Piedra Parada.

Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., in a recent issue of the University of Denver Bulletin, makes a detailed report of the archaeological work at Piedra Parada, near Pagosa Springs, just north of the New Mexico boundary. The 1922 expedition was the second, a full report of the first expedition during the year previous having been published. J. A. Jeancon, curator of archaeology and ethnology of the Colorado State Museum, formerly with the State Museum at Santa Fe, was in charge of the expedition, and Frank H. H. Roberts, son of the recent president of the New Mexico Normal University, was assistant director. The mounds examined extend for eighteen miles along the Piedra River. On the lower benches of the mountains enclosing the Piedra valley are a large number of prehistoric pit houses. On top of the mesa the true pueblo type of community houses is found. The altitude of the Piedra Mesa is 7,735 feet, and on it is located the largest ruin excavated and also the Guard House, which too was excavated. On the lower mesa are 109 mounds. The expedition also visited Aztec and the Chaco canyon. One group under Professor E. B. Renaud of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of Colorado, and who is a member of the New Mexico Archaeological Society, visited the Mesa Verde National Park of which Jesse Nusbaum, for a number of years with the School of American Research at Santa Fe, is the superintendent. This group also visited the tower ruins of the McElmo Canyon, examined and described by Sylvanus G. Morley and others of the School of American Research more than a decade ago. The largest ruin on the Mesa Piedra Parada had two rather unique kivas built into the structure aud surrounded by a rectangular enclosure. The expedition came to

the conclusion that the ruins of the Rio Piedra region are related to those of the San Juan and Chaco. "The pottery is so similar to that from the Chaco in both the design element and method of construction as to make it practically impossible to tell, in many instances, from which area the vessel came. The Piedra Parada ware appears to be of an earlier development however. Another interesting feature in regard to the pottery is that with each higher type of house studied the pottery shows a corresponding step forward. Very crude forms are found in the earliest types of the pithouses, and the highest type of design, both in element and execution, found in the entire region came from the large ruin on the mesa top. The intermediate houses show a corresponding pottery type. * * * The area under consideration saw the complete cultural development of the inhabitants, from their earliest stages to the more advanced community house culture, with its attendant perfection in ceramics." The report is illustrated with plats of the ruins studied, a sketch map and half-tone reproductions of photographs of the excavations.

Dr. Cummings Tells of His Work.

Says the El Paso Herald in a recent issue:

"Recent excavations of the lava covered pyramids in the valley of Mexico, south of Mexico City, show that the country was populated by a high type of civilized people not less than 2,000 years ago, and probably as long ago as 7,000 or 8,000 years, Dr. Byron Cummings, professor of archaeology at the University of Arizona, declared in an address before about 200 people at community hall, Mt. Sinai. Dr. Cummings recently returned from southern Mexico, where, in conjunction with the Mexican government archaeologists, he explored the pyramid of the sun and the pyramid of the moon, and unearthed other pyramids. 'The pyramids are not really pyramids,' Dr. Cummings said, 'but are truncated cones. The circular form was man's earliest design, and these cones were erected by the primitive people of the valley as monuments to the sun and moon.' Dr. Cummings stated that attention of archaeologists was first attracted to the locality by what appeared to be artificial mountains, 'the two pyramids having been covered with lava which flowed down from a near-by crater. Archaeologists began tunneling and after a short while struck the side of the cone. Both the cones discovered were more or less crudely constructed,' Dr. Cummings said. 'They were built of blocks of lava. Other excavation work now going on in Mexico is revealing new wonders of the past civilization. Some day a key will be found that will allow modern scientists to decipher the glyphs that have been unearthed, and when that is done a new history will be opened.' Dr. Cummings illustrated his lecture with stereopticon slides, showing the work which is now being carried on by archaeologists in search of Mexico's past civilization. The lecture was given under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the El Paso Archaeological Society, El Paso Chapter of the American Association of Engineers, Woman's Club and the College Woman's Club."

Fiesta at Tempe.

The town of Tempe, Arizona, at its mid-winter fiesta held in the latter part of January, featured the Indian ceremonies, some of which had not been observed for decades. One of these was the Victory Dance of the Pimas, which had not been given for fifty years, according to correspondents. Says one of these:

"Even as a tribal function, it last was danced at a time when the tribe was at warfare with the Mohave Apaches and a band of Pimas had returned to the Gila with the gory tokens of the massa-

cre of about 100 Apaches in the Fight of the Caves, in the southern part of the Four Peaks Range. Then it was danced for four nights, 'and all night long,' said a tribal member. The performers were twenty-five young men from the Pima reservation, north of Tempe on Salt River. They were clothed in cotton garments, half with red skirts and half with yellow, and with moccasins. Their faces were painted in ritualistic figures and each hand carried a wand on which were white cloth streamers that might represent the flowering of a yucca stalk. These wands were held rigidly in front of the dancer and were never used in spear fashion. Music was furnished by several chanters, who, oddly, had no tom tom. Around the dancing squad circulated a single figure, who joined in all the movements, yet singly, and who suggested to a degree the koshare so often seen in the dances of the Rio Grande Pueblos."

MUSEUM EVENTS

Legislative Hearing.

The House Finance Committee, on Monday, February 5th, gave a hearing on the proposed budget of the Museum of New Mexico for the years 1924 and 1925. Director Edgar L. Hewett presented the claims of the Museum, followed by Secretary Walter. Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, chairman of the Woman's Museum Board, Mrs. Paul A. F. Walter, the vice-president of the Board, and Mrs. Hewett, also attended the hearing, which was presided over by Representative Smalling, of Gallup. The Finance Committee and several state senators showed the keenest interest in the synopsis of the work and aims of the Museum and asked many questions which proved the detailed knowledge of the committee about the achievements of the Museum. Rupert F. Asplund, director of the New Mexico Taxpayers' Association, had briefed the budget for the committee.

Lecture Tour to Eastern New Mexico.

Assistant Director Lansing Bloom and Curator Wesley Bradfield have gone to Roswell, Alamogordo and other places in eastern New Mexico to address women's clubs and school classes, taking for their subjects New Mexico archaeology, history and art.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES

New Society at Auburn, New York.

The Lake Cayuga Society is the newest of the societies of the Archaeological Institute of America. Its membership was recruited from Auburn, Ithaca, and Aurora. A lecture was given under the auspices of the society on January 25, at Wells College, by Professor Louis E. Lord, of Oberlin College. His theme was "Russian Nineteenth Century Painting."

Schools of Oriental Research.

The entire 32 pages of the latest issue of the Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, which are sister institutions of the School of American Research at Santa Fe, are given to the annual reports of the schools at Jerusalem in Palestine, and at Bagdad in Mesopotamia. It is the twenty-first annual report, and records the death during the past year of Dr. Nies, who died while at work on the school building in Jerusalem; and of Professor Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton, who died because of his conscientious devotion to the cause of archaeology. A gift of $10,000 by Dr Nies to the Publication Fund, was reported before his death. Dr. Nies has made the School at Bagdad his residuary legatee. This school has also been given the library of the late Morris Jastrow, Jr., who was well known in Santa Fe, having visited here in recent years. The financial report shows receipts during the past year of $40,919. Excavations were begun three miles north

of Jerusalem, on the historic site of Gibeah of Saul and Benjamin, but were discontinued because of wrangles with the land owners. Says the report:

"In the work at Tel el-Ful the Director enjoyed the advice and assistance of Professor Hinke and Pere Vincent, the foremost Palestinian archaeologist of the world. Mr. Staples was out the whole time with the Director, and was placed in charge of a squad of workmen. Dr. Meyer, of the Department of Antiquities, also spent a day with us.

"The first operations were devoted to the top of the hill, where trenches radiating from the fortress in the center showed that there had been a village on the summit in Jewish times. The mass of potsherds found belonged to the period between the eighth and the second centuries before our era, but toward the close of the first week's work we began to find in the lowest level south of the fortress numerous sherds of early Iron Age type, proving an early Israelite occupation. The last few days were given almost entirely to the rujm, or monticule, in the center of the hill-top. This proved much more interesting than expected. While we cannot give a definite account until the work on it has been finished, it may be said that there are in it remains of at least three superimposed fortresses, all from Biblical times. Since the fortress is surrounded by glacis in an excellent state ot preservation, it will be seen that we have here an Israelite migdol, the only one of the kind yet found in Palestine.

"The year just closed has witnessed fewer undertakings than the preceding year. The work of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Ashkelon was temporarily discontinued with the close of the second campaign, in June, 1921. The next work of the Fund will probably be devoted to some small, but very interesting, mounds in the plain of Acre, where the Director has found indications of Late Canaanite occupation. The outstanding event of the year has been the excavation of Beisan, the Beth-shan of the Bible. The first campaign of the University of Pennsylvania Museum Expedition here lasted from July to October, 1921; the second began in April, 1922. The Director, Dr. Fisher, has had the assistance of Captain Mackey, former Inspector of Antiquities for the Palestine Government, and of Messrs. Rowe and Fitzgerald, young English archaeologists. Scientifically, the methods employed are superior to anything yet done in Palestine, and Americans may be proud of the fact that the work at Beisan bids fair to transform the young science of Palestinian archaeology. The Director of the School has enjoyed the privilege of visiting the excavations there several times, and has come away each time with new facts and methods of the greatest value. In these excavations architecture and ceramics have for the first time come in for an equal treatment, one or the other having been usually neglected in the past. The outstanding discovery of the first campaign was the lower part of a massive hieroglyphic stele of basalt. The surface of the stone was very much weathered, and the reading of the name of the Pharaoh who erected it gave much trouble. After repeated changes of opinion, we have finally adopted the ascription to Sethos I (1313-1292). Mr. Rowe and the Director of the School have given a great deal of time and thought to the decipherment, and have succeeded finally in reading about half the twenty line inscription, which furnishes interesting new material for the relations between Egypt and Palestine some two generations before the conquest of Palestine by Joshua. During the campaign of this season, a unique series of anthropoid coffins of clay, dating probably from about the twelfth century B. C. were found. It may truly be said that the outlook for Palestinian archaeology was never so bright."

IT IS WRITTEN

Art and Archaeology for February.

Forty-six illustrations in duo-tone beautifully printed, make the February number of Art and Archaeology a delight to the eye. The text is devoted to the archaeology of the Mediterranean, to medieval architecture and modern art as is indicated by the following list of contents: "The Coloseum Revisited" by Wallace N. Stearns; "The Resurrection of a World" by Guido Calza; "Discoveries of Works of Art in Southern Italy" by Salvatore Aurigemma; "The Archaeology of the Maltese Islands" by T. Zammitt; "Excavations at Zygouries, Greece" by C. W. Blegen; "The Chapel of St. Hubert at Amboise" by Katherine Stanley-Brown; "Etchings by Frank W. Benson" by Helen Wright. In addition there are the news notes from American galleries, archaeological notes and news and book critiques.

February International Studio.

Claude Monet and his work are featured in text and illustration both halftone and color, in the February International Studio. To westerners, "Remington at Twenty-three" with reproductions of hitherto unpublished sketches, has a special appeal. The reminiscences are by Mrs. Nellie Hough. "Stuart's Three Washingtons" by Gustavus A. Eisen, sumptuously illustrated with duo-tone and half-tone reproductions, is of a timely nature. There is a wealth of other material, including "The Evolution of the Ispahans" the "most famous and the most misunderstood of all Persian carpets;" "Photography as an Art Medium;" "Vexelay in Line and Word;" and illustrated biographical sketches and critiques of Ethel Wallace and her marvelous batiks, Dorothy R. Byard, the portraitist, John F. Follansbee, and A. F. Rowley, the English color wood block artist.

Biographical Sketch.

"Stage Driver to Railroad President" is the title of an interesting biographical sketch of Ginery Twitchell, the sixth man to hold the title of president of the Santa Fe Railroad System, an honor he had from October 10, 1870, to May 22, 1873. The sketch appears in the January Santa Fe Magazine and is from the pen of Ralph E. Twitchell of Santa Fe, a member of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico and a member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Research.

PAINTERS AND EXHIBITS

Art Scholarship Competition.

A scholarship competition open to all art students in the United States, with the exception of those in New York City, will be held at the Art Students' League of New York on March 23d, 1923.

The scholarships will be awarded to that work showing the greatest promise. Work in any medium, from life, the antique, landscape, etching, portrait, illustration, composition, also photographs of sculpture, may be submitted. All work should be forwarded so as to reach the League not later than March 15th, and must be sent with return express or parcel post charges prepaid.

Students entering for this competition are urged to send the most comprehensive exhibition possible, to facilitate the work of the jury. It will be readily understood that the work covering the widest field of art expression will best enable the jury to judge of the individuality and promise of the prospective student. The League wishes to emphasize that the jury will be guided in making their awards, not by the degree of proficiency displayed by the applicants, but by an effort to find interesting individuals whose strength the League desires to add to its own.

The scholarships so given will entitle

the holder to free tuition in any two classes of the League during the season of 1923–1924. The jury will include Robert Henri and John Sloan of the Santa Fe Art Colony.

Another Prize for Baumann.

Gustave Baumann, of the Santa Fe Art Colony, has been awarded a prize of $500 at the annual show of the Chicago artists at the Chicago Art Institute. His "Fiesta Day at San Felipe," first exhibited in the Museum of New Mexico, was the prize winner.

Henderson at Rochester.

The Memorial Gallery at Rochester, New York, is featuring an exhibit of paintings and pastels by William Penhallow Henderson, of the Santa Fe Art Colony. Most of the pictures have been exhibited in the galleries of the Museum of New Mexico.

National Parks & Monuments

Address by Senator Phipps.

The following from an address by U. S. Senator Phipps in the Senate last month is of much interest to readers of El Palacio:

Mr. President, I wish I could impress upon Senators not only the importance of the park work but also the zeal and enthusiasm of thoughtful men who are most familiar with the wonderful opportunities for observation, health, and pleasure afforded by these Government reservations. Down in Mesa Verde, the present superintendent, Mr. Jessie Nusbaum, made his home in the park all last winter. He and his wife were snowed in all winter long, completing their home a stone structure built by themselves in the Pueblo style, and making their own furniture. Except for the telephone, he was shut off from outside contact with the world for five and a half months, and his wife for nearly eight months.

Senators, this matter of adequate roads for the parks is not a selfish, a local, or solely a western issue. The parks are widely scattered and the number of visitors affects travel in every State of the Union. But that, possibly, is incidental. The proposition is this: The Congress representing the will of the Nation, has created these parks for the use, enjoyment and benefit of all its people. This was extremely wise, as no investment could yield better returns in improving the health and quality of our citizenship, in promoting that unity of national feeling, that love of country, called patriotism. Having already taken this step will the congress now deny, to a large extent, the means whereby the parks may be used and enjoyed?

Museums and Galleries

Mission of the Museum.

"We are safe in assuming that a large percentage of our members have no conception of the valuable educational work being carried on by our Museum. They perceive its beauty, understand something about its exhibits, realize that it gives many people pleasure, but do not fully sense its importance as a great and necessary educational asset.

"All this is natural enough, for most people are busy with their personal affairs and in these crowding and perplexing days, a person may very properly be completly immersed in problems touching his own business and the immediate circle of his friends. Such a one may contribute generously to all public projects as a duty and as a matter of course and while they do not further vitalize our civic consciousness with the injection of their personality, they are good substantial generous citizens, the backbone of our civic life.

"To possess a civic backbone is, of course, something of an asset, but there is more still to be desired; in the way of senitive responsive nerves, warm, coursing blood, throbbing hearts and those mental

manifestations of sympathy, vision, interest and enthusiasm, which, after all, are the ingredients which combined make for a mnch desired civic consciousness.

"Toledo has gone far, but it is by no means a complete and perfect thing. The machinery is in motion but it needs that vitalization which must come from the citizenry itself. More people must become thoroughly interested in the development of our Museum, our libraries, our schools, our parks, and boulevards, our civic eenter and all those things which are to feed the eye with beauty and the brain with knowledge. Knowledge and beauty are the ends for which we strive. The routine of trade and commerce, tho but the means to such an end, is too often mistaken for the end itself, and communities thrive bountifully midst squalor and ignorance, Like the Eskimo, our jowls are well greased with a banquet of blubber, while with dull satsisfaction we contemplate a wilderness stretching to our far horizon.

"The natural evolution of a community or a race is a slow process. From our arboreal ancestors to present man, 250 centuries have elapsed at the minimum. True, we have gone far but hordes of so-called savage people still exist in many parts of the world, notwithstanding 250 centuries of striving. In their present environment many more centuries may elapse before they approach us, even remotely, in thought or habit. Even so, a child plucked from such an environment and subjected to our American educational system will, in a dozen years, bridge the gap of the centuries. Humans can be Burbanked just as well as vegetables. Why don't we take the hint? By surrounding ourselves with beauty and with art and by teaching the laws of beauty to our own children we will jump them over centuries of mental imprisonment and drudgery.

"Briefly, then, the Museum of Art is one of the influences making for mental development, one of the urges in our evolution. one of the forces which help to bridge ages of darkness. It is a good thing--something you help to create and in so doing render a substanial portion of your quota to the civic consciousness."
—Toledo Museum of Art News.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Reception to Legislature.

The biennial reception by the Womans Museum Board to the Governor and members of the State Legislature took place on Friday evening, February 9, in front of the great fire place in the Library of the new Museum. After the guests had passed the receiving line which included Governor and Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Director and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett and Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, president of the Woman's Museum Board, they repaired to the St. Francis Auditorium where they were delighted with a program of Spanish songs by The Fiesta Troubadours under the leadership of Colonel Jose D. Sena, and the rendition of the Eagle and part of the Basket Ceremonies by Pueblos from San Ildefonso and Santa Clara. Refreshments were served in the Woman's room, where Mrs. Bratton, wife of the new supreme court justice, and Mrs. Baca, wife of the lieutenant governor, poured. The attendance of legislative members, of artists, writers and other distinguished visitors made the event a most brilliant one.

Lecture by Dr. Cummings.

On Tuesday evening ,February 20, Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona and a member of the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute, will be in Santa Fe from Tucson and will lecture under the auspices of the Archaeological societies on his recent work in Mexico. The excavations carried on under his direction south of Mexico City the past two years have revealed much of the early culture of the valley of Mexico.